

of *Canceroma cochlearia*, which seems to be a permanent resident near the mouth of the Tieté River. It is certain that this bird was obtained by Mr. Krone at Iguape. It is also certain that the Red Ibis (*Guara rubra*) sometimes occurs in the summer at Iguape and also at Paranagua. It is possible that *Canceroma*, like *Guara*, is a coast-bird sometimes extending its migrations to the south of São Paulo. It is evident that in this case *Canceroma* would be more common at Rio than here. If this be not the case, then the Iguape specimens of *Canceroma* may be derived from the Parapanema system, and have passed thus to the Ribeira River. The exploration of the avifauna of the tropical parts of the Rivers Parapanema and Tieté is, therefore, one of the most pressing conditions for the advancement of the study of the São Paulo ornithology. As the collection in the British Museum is said to include *Canceroma* from Rio de Janeiro, the specimens from Iguape may belong to the Coast ornithology.

I must not here enter into discussions for which I have not such sufficient material as for the ornithology of São Paulo; but I may at least say that the contrast in which the conclusions of Pelzeln stand to facts, as here shown, has also made me very sceptical concerning his other divisions and districts.

In Rio Grande do Sul there exists a notable contrast between the fauna of the coast-region and that of the Missions of the Uruguay. *Chrysotis aestiva* is found there with species of *Ara* etc., and also the monkey *Myctes niger*. This contrast exists also in São Paulo; and I am much disposed to consider these differences as more important than those observed between the northern and southern parts of the littoral zone. If this should be the case, we have three great faunal subregions of Brazil—the Amazonian, the Central, and the South-eastern.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII.

Map of South America, showing the South-eastern Brazilian Province and its division into three Sub-provinces—Central (*blue*), Northern (*yellow*), and Southern (*red*).

3. Description of a new Lizard of the Genus *Ameiva* from Ecuador. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Received March 30, 1899.]

(Plate XXVIII.)

AMEIVA LEUCOSTIGMA, n. sp.

Nostril in the posterior part of the anterior nasal; four supra-oculars, the first of which may be broken up into scales, the three others bordered on both sides with granules, or the second in contact with the frontal; six supraciliaries; a single frontoparietal, followed by an interparietal; parietals broken up into small shields;

a large loreal and two small superposed freno-orbitals; 7 or 8 upper labials; chin-shields, one anterior and 4 to 6 pairs; no enlarged median gulars; mesoptychial scales small. Dorsal scales minute, granular; ventral plates in 8 longitudinal rows, subequal in width, about twice as broad as long; 32 to 35 plates from the collar-fold to the præanal region. 6 enlarged præanal plates, one in the first row, two in the second, three in the third. One row of large brachial plates, followed by rows of smaller ones gradually merging into granular scales; two rows of large antibrachials, the outer continuous with the brachials. 4 or 5 rows of femoral shields, 3 of tibials. 18 to 21 femoral pores on each side. Toes conspicuously serrated at the base. Caudal scales slightly oblique, upper sharply keeled. Blackish above, body and limbs with numerous small round white spots; throat and belly dark leaden, the latter with ill-defined white spots; lower surface of limbs and tail, and præanal region pure white.

Total length	495 millim.
Head	35 "
Width of head	24 "
From end of snout to fore limb . .	49 "
" " " vent	135 "
Fore limb	53 "
Hind limb	106 "
Tail	360 "

Two male specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. P. O. Sinons near Guayaquil, in Ecuador. The fact of so large and conspicuous a Lizard having hitherto escaped zoological collectors in the vicinity of so well-explored a locality as the principal harbour of Ecuador is very remarkable.

4. On some new Species of Exotic Araneidea. By the Rev.
OCTAVIUS PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., C.M.Z.S.,
&c.

[Received April 6, 1899.]

(Plates XXIX. & XXX.)

The twelve species of Araneidea described here belong to several families, and are from widely separated localities,—one species (each) from Bogota, Natal, and Madagascar, two from Singapore, and seven from Ceylon. Specimens of five of those from Ceylon were sent to me many years ago by the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and of two by Mr. Ernest E. Green, of Dickoya, Ceylon. The Singapore spiders were sent to me by Mr. H. N. Ridley, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens. The Natal spider, an exceedingly fine and remarkable species of the genus *Poltys* C. Koch, was kindly given to me by Dr. F. N. Dimock Brown, together with some very characteristic coloured sketches